

2023年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2023-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Could you get by without using the internet for four and a half years? That's exactly what singer and actress Selena Gomez has done in a bid to improve her mental health.

你能在不使用互联网的情况下生活四年半吗？这正是歌手兼演员 Selena Gomez 为了改善心理健康而做的事情。

P2 She has spoken extensively about the relationship between her social media usage and her mental wellbeing, recalling feeling like "an addict" when she became Instagram's most followed user in 2016. "Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health", says she. "The unnecessary hate and comparisons went away once I put my phone down."

她广泛谈及社交媒体使用与心理健康之间的关系，回忆起2016年成为Instagram粉丝数最多的用户时感觉自己像个“瘾君子”。她说：“远离社交媒体是我为心理健康做出的最好决定。一旦我放下手机，那些不必要的仇恨和比较就消失了。”

P3 Ditching the web at large, however, is a far more subtle and complicated prospect. The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection. Actively opting out of using the internet becomes a matter of privilege.

然而，彻底抛弃互联网是一个更加微妙和复杂的问题。我们社会日益数字化意味着从缴纳燃气费到规划去朋友家的路线，甚至拨打电话，一切都取决于你的互联网连接。主动选择不使用互联网成为一种特权。

P4 Ms Gomez's multi-millionaire status has allowed her to take the "social" out of social media, so she can continue to leverage her enormous fame while keeping the trolls(恶意挑衅的帖子) at bay. The fact that she's still the second most-followed woman on Instagram suggests it's entirely possible to maintain a significant web profile to promote various projects—by way of a dedicated team—without being exposed to the cruel comments, hate mail and rape or death threats.

Gomez女士的千万富翁身份使她能够将社交媒体中的"社交"部分剥离,这样她可以继续利用自己的巨大名气,同时让恶意挑衅的帖子无法靠近。她仍然是Instagram上粉丝数第二多的女性这一事实表明,完全可以通过专门团队维持重要的网络形象来推广各种项目,而不必暴露于恶意评论、仇恨邮件以及强奸或死亡威胁之下。

P5 It goes without saying that this is fundamentally different from how the rest of us without beauty deals and films to publicise use the likes of Instagram, TikTok and Twitter, but even the concept of a digital detox(戒瘾) requires having a device and connectivity to choose to disconnect from.

不言而喻,这与我们其他没有美容代言和电影要宣传的人使用Instagram、TikTok和Twitter等平台的方式有着根本不同,但即便是数字戒瘾的概念也需要拥有设备和网络连接才能选择断开连接。

P6 The UK's digital divide has worsened over the past two years, leaving poorer families without broadband connections in their homes. Digital exclusion is a major threat to wider societal equality in the UK, so witnessing companies like Facebook championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework feels particularly irritating.

英国的数字鸿沟在过去两年中有所恶化,使得贫困家庭的家中没有宽带连接。数字排斥是对英国更广泛社会平等的重大威胁,因此当学童们还在努力完成家庭作业时,看到Facebook这样的公司将元宇宙作为下一个伟大前沿来推广,让人感到特别恼火。

P7 Consequently, it's worth bearing in mind that while deleting all social media accounts will undoubtedly make some feel infinitely better, many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed.

因此,值得记住的是,虽然删除所有社交媒体账户无疑会让一些人感觉好得多,但许多其他人却受益于分享平台所能培育的强烈社区感。

P8 Internet access will continue to grow in importance as we edge further towards web 3.0, and greater resources and initiatives are needed to provide the underprivileged with the connectivity they desperately need to learn, work and live. It's crucial that people who feel that social media is having a detrimental effect on their mental health are allowed to switch off and for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place.

随着我们进一步迈向web 3.0,互联网接入将继续变得越来越重要,需要更多的资源和举措来为弱势群体提供他们迫切需要的网络连接以进行学习、工作和生活。至关重要的是,让那些感到社交媒体对其心理健康产生不利影响的人能够选择关闭,并让那些生活在数字排斥中的人首先能够开启连接。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn about singer and actress Selena Gomez in the past four and a half years?

- A) She has had worsening mental problems.
- B) She has won Instagram's most followers.
- C) She has refrained from using social media.
- D) She has succeeded in a bid on the internet.

在过去四年半里,我们对歌手兼演员Selena Gomez有何了解?

- A) 她的心理问题日益恶化。 B) 她赢得了Instagram最多的关注者。 C) 她克制自己不使用社交媒体。
D) 她在互联网上的竞标中取得了成功。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about singer and actress Selena Gomez in the past four and a half years? 指向「她过去四年半发生了什么」这一具体事实, 没有 infer/imply/mainly。

【拆句】 What do we learn about singer and actress Selena Gomez in the past four and a half years? 是一般疑问句, 主干 What do we learn; 介词短语 in the past four and a half years 作时间状语, 限定考察范围。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health

远离社交媒体是我为心理健康做过的最好的决定。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文说她远离社媒是为改善心理健康 (the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health), 而 She has had worsening mental problems 把「为改善心理健康」反过来说成「心理问题加重」, 与原文方向相反。

B) 偷换概念

原文说她「在 2016 年成为 Instagram 关注最多的用户」 (she became Instagram's most followed user in 2016), 是过去某一时点的事实; She has won Instagram's most followers 用现在完成时把这件 2016 年的事说成「过去四年半内取得」, 与题干 in the past four and a half years 不符。

C) ✓ 正确

Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health

↔ She has refrained from using social media

预判「远离社媒」与 She has refrained from using social media 完全吻合, 且原文-选项之间的替换属于六级阅读高频同义替换模式。

D) 偷换概念

原文 in a bid to improve her mental health 中 bid 意为「努力、尝试」(熟词僻义), 整个短语意为「为改善心理健康所作的努力」; She has succeeded in a bid on the internet 把 bid 当作「竞拍」用, 与原文意思完全两回事。

47. Why does actively opting out of using the internet become a matter of privilege?
- A) Most people find it subtle and complicated to give up using the internet.
 - B) Most people can hardly ditch the web while avoiding hate and comparisons.
 - C) Most people can hardly get by without the internet due to growing digitisation.
 - D) Most people have been seriously addicted to the web without being aware of it.

为什么主动选择不使用互联网成为一种特权问题？

- A) 大多数人发现放弃使用互联网既微妙又复杂。
- B) 大多数人在避免仇恨和比较的同时很难摆脱网络。
- C) 由于数字化程度不断提高,大多数人没有互联网几乎无法生活。
- D) 大多数人在不知不觉中已经严重沉迷于网络。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why does actively opting out of using the internet become a matter of privilege? 已把结论摆出，要在原文找直接给出的原因，属于原因型细节题。

【拆句】 Why does actively opting out of using the internet become a matter of privilege? 主干 does opting out become a matter of privilege; 动名词短语 actively opting out of using the internet 作主语; a matter of privilege 是表语。Why 直接问原因。

【定位】 The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection. Actively opting out of using the internet becomes a matter of privilege. 我们社会日益数字化意味着——从交一笔煤气费、规划一条去朋友家的路线，甚至打一通电话——一切都受制于你的网络连接。主动选择不使用互联网由此变成一种特权。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Most people find it subtle and complicated to give up using the internet 改写自 Ditching the web at large, however, is a far more subtle and complicated prospect, 描述的是「难度」, 并未回答题干「为何成为特权」。

B) 张冠李戴

Most people can hardly ditch the web while avoiding hate and comparisons 把「避开仇恨与攀比」塞给「为何不上网是特权」这一问题; 但 The unnecessary hate and comparisons went away once I put my phone down 讲的是 Gomez 远离社媒后的结果, 与 Q47 的因果无关。

C) ✓ 正确

The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection

↔ **Most people can hardly get by without the internet due to growing digitisation**

Could you get by without using the internet for four and a half years? ↔

Most people can hardly get by without the internet

预判的因果 (数字化 → 离不开网 → 不上网成特权) 与 Most people can hardly get by without the internet due to growing digitisation 一一对应。

D) 无中生有

Most people have been seriously addicted to the web without being aware of it 拿 like "an addict" 套到「普通人不自觉成瘾」上, 但原文只说 Gomez 自己感觉像 addict, 并没有「普通人不自觉成瘾」这一论断, 且与 Q47 因果无关。

48. Why does the author say "witnessing companies...feels particularly irritating"(Lines 2-4, Para. 6)?

- A) The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse.
- B) The concept of the metaverse is believed to be still quite illusory.
- C) School children would be drawn farther away from the real world.
- D) Most families in the UK do not have stable broadband connections.

作者为什么说"目睹各公司.....感到特别恼火"(第6段第2-4行)?

- A) 英国的数字鸿沟会因元宇宙而进一步恶化。
- B) 元宇宙的概念被认为仍然相当虚幻。
- C) 学龄儿童会被拉得离现实世界更远。
- D) 英国大多数家庭没有稳定的宽带连接。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 Why does the author say "witnessing companies...feels particularly irritating" 问的是作者使用此评价语背后的逻辑, 需要把「为何 irritating」这层因果挖出来。

【拆句】 Why does the author say "witnessing companies...feels particularly irritating"(Lines 2-4, Para. 6)? Why 引导主干, 宾语从句 the author say + 直接引语; 括号 (Lines 2-4, Para. 6) 是定位说明。直接引语本身是动名词短语作主语 + feels 系动词 + irritating 表语。

【定位】 The UK's digital divide has worsened over the past two years, leaving poorer families without broadband connections in their homes. Digital exclusion is a major threat to wider societal equality in the UK, so witnessing companies like Facebook championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework feels particularly irritating.

英国的数字鸿沟在过去两年里加剧，导致较贫困家庭家中没有宽带。数字排斥是英国社会整体公平的一大威胁，因此当学童正为完成作业犯难时，看到 Facebook 之类的公司还在把元宇宙鼓吹成下一个伟大前沿，就让人尤其感到刺目。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The UK's digital divide has worsened over the past two years ↔

The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse

championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework

↔ **due to the metaverse**

预判「鼓吹元宇宙会加深数字鸿沟」与 The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse 完全对应，且推断只走一步，未越界。

B) 无中生有

The concept of the metaverse is believed to be still quite illusory 评价的是「元宇宙是否虚幻」，原文只用 the next great frontier 描述公司的宣传口径，并未对 metaverse 概念本身的「虚幻与否」作判断。

C) 答非所问

School children would be drawn farther away from the real world 把焦点放在「学童被拉离现实世界」，但原文中学童的位置是 struggling to complete their homework——他们是因为没有宽带连作业都做不了，而不是被元宇宙拉离现实。

D) 以偏概全

Most families in the UK do not have stable broadband connections 把原文 leaving poorer families without broadband connections in their homes 的「较贫困家庭」扩大为「大多数家庭」；同时这只是引发 irritating 的背景之一，而不是作者觉得 irritating 的核心原因。

49. What is worth bearing in mind concerning social media platforms?

- A) They are conducive to promoting societal equality.
- B) They help many people feel connected with others.
- C) They provide a necessary device for a digital detox.
- D) They create a virtual community on the internet.

关于社交媒体平台,什么值得牢记?

- A) 它们有助于促进社会平等。 B) 它们帮助许多人感到与他人相连。
- C) 它们为数字排毒提供了必要的设备。 D) 它们在互联网上创建了一个虚拟社区。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is worth bearing in mind concerning social media platforms? 问的是作者明确提示要记住的事实，对应原文一处明确陈述。

【拆句】 What is worth bearing in mind concerning social media platforms? 主干 What is worth bearing in mind; 动名词短语 bearing in mind 作 worth 的宾语; 介词短语 concerning social media platforms 限定话题。结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 Consequently, it's worth bearing in mind that while deleting all social media accounts will undoubtedly make some feel infinitely better, many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed.

因此，值得记住的是：虽然删除所有社交媒体账号无疑会让一些人感觉好得多，但许多其他人则从共享平台所孕育的强烈社群感中获益。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

They are conducive to promoting societal equality 借用了上一段 wider societal equality in the UK 的高敏感词 societal equality，但原文是说「数字排斥威胁公平」，并未说社交媒体平台「促进」公平。

B) **✓ 正确**

many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed

↔ **They help many people feel connected with others**

预判的「连接感」和 They help many people feel connected with others 完美对应，且 They 指代 social media platforms / sharing platforms。

C) **与原文相反**

They provide a necessary device for a digital detox 颠倒了原文逻辑：even the concept of a digital detox(戒瘾) requires having a device and connectivity to choose to disconnect from 说的是「做数字戒瘾本身就要先有设备和网络」，设备/网络是 digital detox 的前提，而非由社交媒体平台提供。

D) **偷换概念**

They create a virtual community on the internet 用 virtual community 偷换原文的 strong sense of community。原文强调的是「社群归属感」（用户主观感受），而 virtual community 指「线上社群」这一实体，重点偏离；并且原文用 breed（孕育）描述的是「感受」被催生，而非「社群」被创造。

50. What does the author think is really important for those living in digital exclusion?

- A) Having access to the internet.
- B) Edging further towards web 3.0.
- C) Getting more educational resources.
- D) Opening more social media accounts.

作者认为对于生活在数字排斥中的人们来说,什么才是真正重要的?

A) 能够接入互联网。 B) 进一步迈向web 3.0。 C) 获得更多教育资源。

D) 开设更多社交媒体账户。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think is really important for those living in digital exclusion?
问作者明示的观点，且原文有 crucial 一句直接对应，归为细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author think is really important for those living in digital exclusion?
What 作 think 后宾语从句的主语；is really important 是表语；介词短语 for those living in digital exclusion 限定对象，其中 living in digital exclusion 是现在分词短语作后置定语修饰 those。

【定位】 It's crucial that people who feel that social media is having a detrimental effect on their mental health are allowed to switch off and for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place.

至关重要是：让那些觉得社交媒体正在损害自己心理健康的人能够「关掉」，也要让那些深陷数字排斥的人首先能够「打开」。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place ↔

Having access to the internet

greater resources and initiatives are needed to provide the underprivileged with the connectivity they desperately need

↔ **Having access to the internet**

预判「先能联网」与 Having access to the internet 完全对应，且与同段两处描述都能挂上。

B) 偷换概念

Edging further towards web 3.0 改自 Internet access will continue to grow in importance as we edge further towards web 3.0, 但 edge further towards web 3.0 在原文是描述时代背景，而非「对数字排斥者真正重要的事」。

C) 以偏概全

Getting more educational resources 把原文 greater resources and initiatives are needed to provide the underprivileged with the connectivity they desperately need to learn, work and live 中的 resources 缩到「教育资源」。原文 resources 指的是「用于提供网络连接的资源」，learn 只是 connectivity 的用途之一。

D) 与原文相反

Opening more social media accounts 与全文论调（提醒社媒对心理健康有害、Gomez 主动远离社媒）相反；原文要那些 digital exclusion 的人 switch on 的是「网络连接」，并非「更多社媒账号」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

"Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health", says she.

第2段，第2句

这句结构层次清楚但不算过难，既能训练主干定位，也能训练从句识别和时态区分，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料。对基础较弱者来说，难度有挑战但仍可通过方法拆开。

Ditching the web at large, however, is a far more subtle and complicated prospect.

第3段，第1句

动名词短语作主语的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，插入语的使用也是典型书面语特征，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"means that..." 是典型的引出解释说明的句型。从句中 "everything...is at the mercy of..." 的表达方式也是学术和新闻语体的常见模式。掌握本句的结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句分析中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

Ms Gomez's multi-millionaire status has allowed her to take the "social" out of social media, so she can continue to leverage her enormous fame while keeping the trolls(恶意挑衅的帖子) at bay.

第4段，第1句

主句涵盖主语（带所有格定语）、谓语（现在完成时）、宾语、宾语补足语（不定式）四个核心成分，且宾语补足语内部包含介词短语，成分层次丰富。状语从句包含主语、情态动词谓语、不定式宾语、时间状语（"while" 分词短语），同样覆盖多种成分类型。句中同时出现不定式、分词、介词短语等非谓语形式，适合练习区分谓语与非谓语、识别复杂宾补结构。成分种类多样，训练价值较高。

The fact that she's still the second most-followed woman on Instagram suggests it's entirely possible to maintain a significant web profile to promote various projects—by way of a dedicated team—without being exposed to the cruel comments, hate mail and rape or death threats.

第4段，第2句

主句 + 同位语从句 + 宾语从句的三层结构,以及形式主语 it 搭配不定式真正主语的用法,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,典型性强,掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长难句。

It goes without saying that this is fundamentally different from how the rest of us without beauty deals and films to publicise use the likes of Instagram, TikTok and Twitter, but even the concept of a digital detox(戒瘾) requires having a device and connectivity to choose to disconnect from.

第5段，第1句

句中覆盖形式主语与真正主语从句、系表结构、宾语从句、多个后置定语（介词短语、不定式）、并列主句等多种成分；特别是形式主语和三层嵌套从句的划分，是典型的易错点和高价值练习内容

Digital exclusion is a major threat to wider societal equality in the UK, so witnessing companies like Facebook championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework feels particularly irritating.

第6段，第2句

本句包含丰富的句子成分：动名词短语作主语、系表结构、复合宾语（"companies championing the metaverse as the next great frontier"）、宾语补足语、时间状语从句、目的状语（"to complete their homework"）。特别是动名词复合结构作主语和复合宾语的识别，是考试中的常见易错点。句子覆盖了多种成分类型，适合作为划分练习的优质材料。

Consequently, it's worth bearing in mind that while deleting all social media accounts will undoubtedly make some feel infinitely better, many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed.

第7段，第1句

本句结构层级清楚但不简单，既有代表性，又能集中训练主干定位和多层从属关系；时态形式也足够丰富，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料。对需要提升长句拆解能力的学习者，优先级较高。

It's crucial that people who feel that social media is having a detrimental effect on their mental health are allowed to switch off and for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place.

第8段，第2句

是练习形式主语、长定语从句嵌套以及复杂并列结构的极佳素材，涵盖了多种核心语法点。

Most people find it subtle and complicated to give up using the internet.

第47题，A

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，形式宾语后置是英语书面表达的典型用法，掌握这一结构可以迁移到大量类似句子（如 make it possible to、consider it necessary to 等）。

The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse.

第48题，A

简单句结构在真题中常见，情态动词 would 表推测的用法也较典型，但缺乏从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 81 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇10次 · 真题 63 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇7次 · 真题 72 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇6次 · 真题 26 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇5次 · 真题 120 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇4次·真题 98 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇4次·真题 58 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇3次·真题 79 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇3次·真题 50 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇3次·真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 568 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 264 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次·真题 163 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次·真题 119 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题 101 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次·真题 93 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题 82 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次·真题 70 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 59 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇2次·真题 57 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇2次·真题 54 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇2次·真题 51 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇2次·真题 31 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇2次·真题 25 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本篇2次·真题 19 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇2次·真题 18 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇2次·真题 16 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇2次·真题 14 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇2次·真题 10 句

societal C1

adj. 社会的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

equality B2

n. 平等

本篇2次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 168 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 53 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 43 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 42 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 28 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题 23 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题 22 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

plot B1

n. (小说、戏剧等的) 情节

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

consequently B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

follower B1

n. 追随者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

fundamentally C1

adv. 根本上

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

leverage C1

n. 影响力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

profile B2

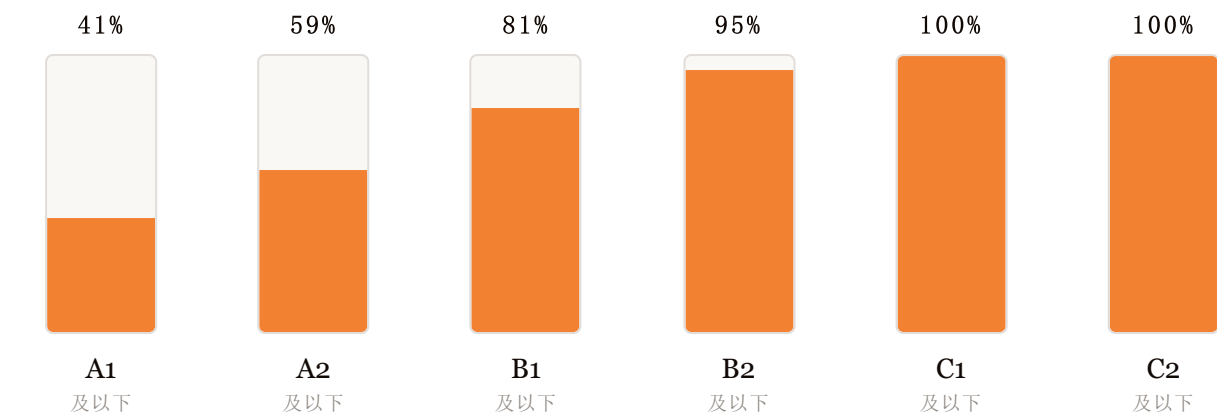
n. 简介

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

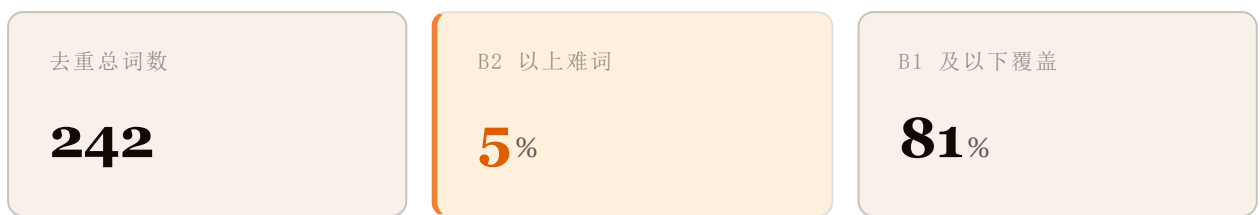
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 242 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 242 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 13 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 242 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →